

The Avalanche

C. PALMIER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

STAGE ROBBERS BUSY

SCENE OF OPERATIONS NOW IN NEW MEXICO.

Ride the Mail-Sack and Then Steal the Horses—Germany Takes Further Steps Inimical to Interests of American Meat Packers.

Robbers Hold Up a Stage.

A dispatch from San Antonio, N. M., states that the United States mail coach which left there Thursday morning was held up in the afternoon by masked men forty miles out. The mail sack was cut open and rifled and the stage horses stolen. There were no passengers aboard. The coach was en route to White Oaks. The driver was left without conveyance and walked eight miles back to the station, whence the alarm was sent to San Antonio. The west-bound coach from White Oaks it is believed was also robbed. It is thought the highwaymen are the same who hold up the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad train west of Albuquerque a few days ago.

CANNED BEEF BARRED.

German Government Orders an Inspection on Importation.

According to unofficial though trustworthy information received at the Department of Agriculture, the prohibition of the importation of American dressed beef and live cattle into Germany by a new regulation which practically shuts out American canned beef from the German markets. Canned beef was not included in the first proscription and considerable quantities of it continued to be sent to the German ports. Recently, however, a new order was issued requiring that all canned beef should be inspected. As compliance with this requirement means the opening of the cans containing the meat, the order is a practical inhibition. The matter has been the subject of a long correspondence conducted on behalf of this Government by the State Department, thus far without any apparent disposition on the part of Germany to yield.

STRIKE ENDS.

Canadian Pacific Operators to Be Reimbursed.

The operators' strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is over. The strikers, with the exception of those who have committed acts of violence, are to be reinstated. The exact terms of settlement are not known. A committee of conciliation composed of employees of different branches of the Canadian Pacific arrived in Montreal, Quebec, from different parts of the Dominion in connection with the telegraphers' strike. Assistant General Manager Tait received them, and they reached an amicable conclusion, as stated.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS HURT.

Platform in Ottawa, Ont., Gives Way Under the Crowd's Weight.

Thursday afternoon, while the delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention at Ottawa, Ontario, were waiting for the doors of the opera house to open, the platform on the east side gave way, precipitating several hundred persons to the ground below, a distance of over twelve feet. Numerous persons were injured, several severely, one woman, the mother-in-law of Mayor Borthwick, being so severely hurt that she had to be carried home in a cab and medical aid summoned.

DAYS EQUAL THE YEAR.

Important Facts Discovered About the Planets Mercury and Venus.

A dispatch received from Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, A. T., announces that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus each turn once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, making the day just equal to the year on those planets. They find, further, that Venus is not cloud-covered, as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

GAMBLERS BEATEN TO DEATH.

Full Blood Osage Indians Wreak Summary Vengeance Upon Them.

The third quarterly payment to the Osage Indians, consisting of over \$100,000, is being paid. Reports at Perry, Okla., are that hundreds of gamblers are at Pawhuska and that the few marshals are powerless to prevent depredations. Two gamblers, Jones and Evans, bunched a gang of full-bloods Tuesday night and the men ran the gamblers out of town, and, it is reported, beat them to death on Turkey Creek.

RED HOT WAR.

Cubans Apply the Torch to Great Estates.

Advices from Cuba state that the insurgents have burned the magnificent tobacco and sugar estate of Santa Rosa in Matanzas, which cost over \$1,000,000 and belonged to Miguel Aldama. A few days ago an expedition landed near Gibara. The insurgents have burned the tobacco and sugar estates of Maria Luisa at Cuyabillas and of Puerto de Caravaca, Matanzas. Estimated loss, \$20,000.

Work of Fire Fiends.

The great fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Some arrests have been made. Many people lost their lives during the conflagration and losses are now estimated at \$0,000,000 acres (\$34,000,000). The populace is furious and is demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty.

He Has Lived a Full Century.

Jabez Chapman, of Gipps, Pa., celebrated his one hundredth birthday Friday, and the event was made the occasion of a public holiday in the village. Delegations from all over Erie County called upon the old gentleman and tendered him an elegant testimonial.

Monroe Boles, Killed by B. F. Cades.

Monroe Boles, of Richmond, Va., was shot and killed at Kansas City, by his cousin, B. F. Cades, also of Richmond, growing out of a disagreement over a string of race horses.

Important Postini Law Ruling.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order prohibiting such notices as "Please send out" being written on the wrappers of third-class mail matter. Such notices will make the matter first-class. "Personal" or "To be called for" are deemed a part of the address.

Fraud Order Is Issued.

The postoffice department has issued a fraud order against Gordy & Co. and Gordon and J. Gordy, 40 Anderson street, Allegheny, Pa. The firm advertised the sale of a photographic outfit and promised profitable employment to purchasers.

RUSSIA'S HAND IN IT.

Porte Won't Allow American Cruiser to Pass the Straits.

It was semi-officially announced in Constantinople Wednesday that the Turkish Government, after weighing the matter over and consulting with certain advisers, has come to the decision not to admit the United States cruiser *Baltimore* through the Dardanelles, and, therefore, she will not be able to act as the guardship of the United States legation in those waters. The Porte, it is added, has also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland, which countries also proposed to have a ship stationed in the Bosphorus as a guardship and to furnish men to guard their legations in case of emergencies. It should be added, however, that the United States Government is not known to have presented through its minister, Mr. Terrell, a formal demand for the passage of the *Baltimore* or any other United States warship through the Straits of the Dardanelles, and it is recalled that Greece in 1888 was allowed to have a ship pass through the Bosphorus. The exact ground upon which the Turkish Government takes its stand in this case is not stated, but it is known in official circles that Russia has objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of United States gunboats and Dutch gunboats.

The objections to the presence of the extra guardships are not according to general report, to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not party to that agreement, and that, therefore, the United States cannot be allowed to send a warship to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

DIES IN A WITNESS-BOX.

Chicago Man Drops Dead While Giving His Testimony.

Clifford B. Eversham, of Chicago, manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Oscar M. Stone and James S. Turner, who were accused of tapping the wires of the Western Union Company. Mr. Eversham was the most important witness of the State, and was the first witness called. "What is your name?" asked Attorney Holt. "Clifford B. Eversham," replied the witness in a tone of voice which gave no intimation that there was anything wrong. "What is your occupation?" continued the attorney. "I am manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Co.—" The last word of this sentence were not distinguishable. The witness was soon to sway the jury, however, and then he fell forward limp and unconscious upon the rail of the stenographer's desk. He was dead an hour later. Heart disease was said to have been the cause. Great confusion prevailed in the court room, and Judge Tuthill adjourned court for the day.

CANNON FOR LEADVILLE.

Gen. Brooks Will Place Heavy Gun on Carbonate Hill.

Gen. Brooks and his officers have practically decided to make provision for defending the endangered Leadville mines, which commands most of them. The next object of attack, if further attacks be made, is pretty well understood to be the great pumping plant of the Maid of Erin mine, which drains the Mahala, Emmet and Marion mine, which are now resuming work, as well as many others. The pumps belong to Smith & Moffat, and their expenses are borne by the three other mines named. If these pumps were crippled the ruin of the mines by water would reduce the normal production of the camp fully one-third.

BOY FIRED THE SCHOOL.

Young Choctaw, Buried at Funeral to Permit Him to Leave.

Supt. Jetté of the Spencer Academy, Antlers, I. T., has succeeded in getting all the bones and ashes of the four Choctaw boys who were burned in the flames of the academy Saturday night, and has buried them. It has been ascertained that one of the students set the building on fire so that he could go home. The boy accused of the incendiarism is a half-breed Choctaw about 19 years old.

AX VS. TEETH.

There was a gruesome death near Hinckley, Ohio, Saturday. Nearly twenty years ago there appeared in Hinckley a stranger of whom nothing was known beyond the name which he gave, Bernard Sherman, and with him came a big St. Bernard dog, which was his inseparable companion. The stranger took up his abode in an old hotel which he rented in the outskirts of the hamlet. The living place of the old man gradually became surrounded with an air of mystery, and the place came to be regarded with superstition and fear. The mysterious dweller rarely visited the village and then only for the necessities of life, which he seemed to have plenty of money to pay for. The old man had not been seen for some time, and an investigation was begun. When the door to the hut was broken in the old man was found lying dead, chained to a post, the condition of the body telling of a terrible struggle, which the doctors have ascribed to hydrophobia. Just outside the hotel was found the dog. The beast's death had been caused by an ax wound in the head. The supposition is that the brute went mad and bit his master. The old man, realizing that death was inevitable, had locked himself in when he felt the madman coming, chained himself fast, locked his letters with a padlock, and threw the key away. Buried under the floor of the hotel was found \$10,000 in gold. There was nothing that could shed light on the mysteries of his life.

MANY CARS LOOTED.

By nailing a man in a box and shipping him in a car as "house-hold goods" a gang of thieves plundered the railroads centering in Chicago for a year. Tuesday night three members of the gang were arrested and the story of the clever thieves made public. The booty secured by the gang amounts to many thousands of dollars. Capt. Elliott's men are on the track of three other members of the gang, whose business it was to dispose of the stolen goods. Two or three merchants who handled the stuff, knowing it to be stolen property, will be arrested. This gang of car thieves did not break the seals of freight cars and threw out boxes of merchandise like the ordinary robber. The bold little thief would liberate himself, box him up, and then nail the box to the car, cut a hole in the floor to make his escape, and then telegraph for the return of his plunder by express to Chicago. It was by tracing the last box from Omaha to Chicago that detectives were enabled to recover \$800 worth of boots and shoes, and to arrest the three men engaged in the robbery.

LOVE LED TO MURDER.

Reports from Atkoe, Mo., say that a young woman of that place has been arrested for the horrible murder of Mrs. John Baunley near there. It is said that she was in love with Mr. Baunley, and is supposed to have murdered the woman out of jealousy, so that she could marry the husband. The young lady was tracked by bloodhounds, and when confronted is said to have broken down and confessed.

DISGRACED AND DEAD.

George J. Marsh, for more than a quarter of a century the trusted treasurer of

the Cape Ann Savings Bank, shot himself at his summer home at Annisquam, Mass., Thursday. It is believed that the suicide of Mr. Marsh was caused by the impending discovery that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. The trouble was not in his accounts at the bank, for the commissioner examined them Wednesday, but the shortage is in the various trust funds and estates of which he was custodian. At a regular meeting of the trustees Wednesday the securities were called for. Mr. Marsh advised adjournment, and promised to produce them Thursday. After the finding of the body

the trustees turned to look for the desired securities in the vaults of the bank.

Meanwhile the settlement was in

the pleasant state of anticipatory excitement as to what the Sprowler boys

were going to do. The first day of school came, and the boys bided their time and covertly watched the teacher. He was very calm in his demeanor, very pleasant, and he spoke in a particularly clear and crisp tone when addressing the scholars. At the recess half hour he spoke to Nance, but

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

HOW THE NEW TEACHER CONQUERED THE SCHOOL

Conspiracy of the Sprowler to Drive the Teacher from the Township Captured the Majority of Them with Dancing and Fiddling.

BILL SPROWLER "CUTTED."

The Sprowler boys were the leading spirits in Hickory Ridge township and what they decided on in local affairs was generally the law. "Bill" Sprowler had never been called "Willie" at any stage of his interesting career. He had always been an "orny cuss," according to some of the neighbors, but there were none of the younger generation who ever found it convenient to tell him so. Bill was about 5 feet 10

such an extent that Bill was secretly in a towering passion.

A brother, as a rule, prefers that his

sisters should consider him all that

is admirable in man, and Bill was no exception to the rule. The curiosity evidently aroused among the home girls by Nance's talk only added to his growing dislike to the new arrival.

A Conspiracy Formed.

That night he gathered the boys together, and a plan was arranged to get the teacher out of the schoolhouse

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BRYAN'S EGG MARKET.

BOY ORATOR'S METHOD OF FIXING THE PRICES.

Bryanard Argument on the Free Silver Issue—Plain Scheme for the Repudiation of Honest Debts.

Mr. Bryan recently said, in one of his free-coins speeches in Kentucky, that free-coins of silver "would establish the market price of that metal at \$1.20 per ounce, and nobody would sell it for a cent less." To prove his assertion, he stated that "if any man in this community would offer to buy all the eggs produced at 25 cents a dozen, and was able to make good the offer, no body would sell eggs for less, no matter what the price of silver." Another one cent or five cents a dozen. "Then," he said, "in the crowd cheered and some shrieked and the locomotive whistle tooted and everybody felt good."

Mr. Bryan's comparison is very weak, in that neither he nor anybody else presented the argument that the small silver at \$1.20 per ounce, all that free-coins propose is that the government shall put its stamp upon the silver brought to it, and shall make that silver legal tender for debts, public and private. It will take just as much silver as silver as would be taken in payment of any debts, clothing or anything else, except labor, unless the United States proposes to exchange gold for silver, at the coinage rate; and the United States has not gold enough to do so longer than a day or two.

Mr. Bryan, therefore, should put his case in another form. If a storekeeper or anybody else in the community should offer to take eggs at 25 cents, paying in return eggs at 25 cents, per dozen, his offer would have not the slightest effect on the market price of eggs. They would go for the same price as before, command in actual cash, so that if the highest price to be obtained elsewhere would be 20 cents, the man who offered 20 cents would get the eggs, while the man who offered 25 cents, to be paid in the shape of two eggs, would not find a single buyer, unless somebody gave him 25 cents and made him take the eggs in payment.

This brings the free-silver issue exactly to where it belongs; that is, in the class of schemes for the repudiation of debts, which the United States of America goes on a silver basis, as the free-silver advocates propose, that not even the entire amount of money in circulation other than gold would lose half its value, while gold itself would not gain a single cent, in the silver circulation. The effect of such a tremendous change in the currency of the United States would be ruinous to many branches of business. It is hard to find a single experienced business man in the United States, out of all the hundreds

of men, who does not know that a free-silver voter in November would bring about a panic.

Reputation has never been popular with the American people. The average American may be shrewd in business, eager to make money, and keenly alive to the importance of business success, but he has never shown himself in favor of national disunity. Mr. Bryan's offer of repudiation of 50 cents on every dollar of debt has not been well received in this section of the country. "We do not believe that it will be well received in the West, where the true character of the issue is made plain. The farmers of Vermont and the working people of Maine as well as the planters of Arkansas have given their verdict, and in every case the significant Republican gain is evidence that the American people do not like the money of the dollar, either for payments to themselves or for their payments to others."—Boston (Mass.) Advertiser.

THE MEANING OF FREE SILVER.

Method Used by Moses H. Cone to Show the Effect of Its Use.

That experience is the best teacher is the creed of the Cone Export and Commission company of 105 Franklin street. The Cone Export and Commission company acts as the agent of some twenty cotton mills in the South employing in the aggregate 10,000 hands, and the combined capital being about \$15,000,000. Moses H. Cone of the firm, learning that many of the employees of the company were preaching free-silver with gusto, decided to give them a convincing lesson that should not be forgotten. The company, one of the largest known as the Southern Finishing Works house company, employing about 500 hands. When day came last week the employees were surprised to receive an order from their employer to print a protest against the Mexican government upon the metal. A Mexican silver dollar, as is generally known, is worth about 53 cents in our money. In paying his men in Mexican money, Mr. Cone paid them at the bullion rate. That is to say, he paid a Mexican silver dollar for each dollar's indebtedness to his employees. With the pay envelopes went an explanation of the matter, and reports from the South say that the free-silver狂热分子, who were to be paid in Mexican money, were able to pass the silver money, but they received in exchange for it material equal in value to the bullion worth of the metal. Thus it was evident to them that while they could take as much silver as they wanted, it was clipped in two, and so they ached nothing.

When a Tribune reporter called at the offices of the Cone Export and Commission company, in Franklin street, yesterday, he was unable to see Moses H. Cone, who is out of the city, but another member of the firm, Mr. Bryan, told him the explanation of the firm's action: "Mr. Cone," he said, "has a great deal of dealing with foreign nations, and he knows the value of having a money system that is unquestioned. He saw that in the South and West the people did not understand the matter, and he desired to bring the truth home to them as far as possible. According to him, he adopted this method. He wished to show to his employees that the fact of the government not making 53 cents worth of silver equal to 100 cents, save in our own country, and that as soon as it passed out of this country, it returned to its bullion value. He further wished to show them that the 53 cents worth of silver by the government's fiat could only be made worth 100 cents within the limits of the country, as long as the nation's credit was unharmed, and to show them that the most vicious attack that could be made upon the nation's credit was to do away with the independence of the free-coins system. I think our people, by the force of our little personally-illustrated argument, see the matter in a true light, and will desert their false idols. I do not know whether the experiment will be repeated or not. That remains for Mr. Cone to say, but I think the lesson has been satisfactory all around."—New York Tribune.

Don't be Humbled.

Hon. Frank S. Black at Chatham, N. Y. I would ask the voters irrespective of party, irrespective of groups, to make a resolution to look out this fall that they don't put themselves in a position where they say the American people like to be, and that is where they can be humbugged and fooled. The Democratic party at Chicago, I understand, has repudiated the government's policy of promises, and the Democratic policy of promises, and in one promise to another, from one condition to another, each promises more, unmeasurable, each condition more deplorable, and if we accept them you will finally take yourselves by hardship and distress in a condition from which you need find relief.

Now, in reference to silver, permit me to say only a word. Don't mistake the phrase "free silver" for the free coinage of silver. There is a vast difference between free silver and the free coinage of silver. Free silver means to you that the money now about, but free coinage of silver would not be a help to you unless you have bullion. When it comes to the coinage of potatoes, and lumber

and wood, then if you have these things, then you have a reason for free coinage. You have no bullion to coin. You don't coin that which you have not. That is all there is in this situation. There is not in this country one solitary cent or dollar's worth of bullion which you can have coined into money. There is not one cent's worth of bullion in any state, there are no dollars in any state, bearing five or six. There is not six, there is a total population of less than the city of New York, and these small states representing small interests, ask you and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois and Massachusetts and Maine and all of the states, that you will not coin a cent to take the bullion of that little population from that little territory and make it worth 100 cents for their fifty-three.

This is what free-coins means, and this is what they ask you to adopt as the policy of the American people in the country. They say it is the only safe course. It is the way to make you find out if you commit it this fall. I say to you consider this question. Think yourselves, don't listen altogether to what other people say, and let it be settled by your own partisanship, but by your citizenship, and you will make no error.

DOUBLE-DEALING SEWALL.

No Demands Gold in Payment for Timings for Transportation.

Attention is again directed in these columns to the significant fact that Alton Gold of Chicago, although a rip-roaring champion of silver, so far as his vociferous talk in conventions and out of them is concerned, when it comes to business he acts like a dog. He is a dog.

He is the worst mistake you find in the crowd—cheered and the locomotive, while shrieked and the locomotive, while

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There is not one cent's worth of bullion in any state, there are no dollars in any state, bearing five or six.

There is not six, there is a total population of less than the city of New York, and these small states representing small interests, ask you and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois and Massachusetts and Maine and all of the states, that you will not coin a cent.

That is all that is in this situation.

There is not in this country one solitary cent or dollar's worth of bullion which you can have coined into money.

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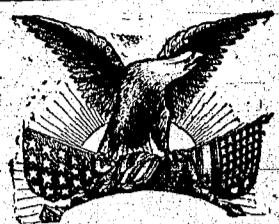
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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,
— OF OHIO.—
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART, of
NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.
For Auditor General,
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.
For Comptroller of Land Office,
WM. A. TRENCH, of Presque Isle.
For Attorney General,
FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,
JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.
For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,
JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawasse.

For Congressman, 10th Dist.,
R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.
For State Sen. ato:
GEO. A. PRESCOTT, of Iosco Co.
Representative, Alpena District,
H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate:
JOHN J. COVENTRY.
For Sheriff:
WILLIAM S. CHALKER.
For Treasurer:
JOHN HANNA.
For Clerk:
WILLIAM G. MARSH.
For Register of Deeds:
WILLIAM WOODBURN.
For Prosecuting Attorney:
OSCAR PALMER.
For Circuit Commissioner:
OSCAR PALMER.
For Surveyor:
WILLIAM BLANSHAN.
For Coroners:
CHARLES F. KELLY.
WILLIAM M. WOODWORTH.

When Bryan spreads himself over the state of Michigan let him make a note of the mills and factories he helped to cripple and close down.

"Forgive us our debts or permit us to pay them in fifty-cent silver dollars," is now suggested as an addition to the Lord's prayer for the use of all honest Popocrats.

Mr. Sewall has now been detected in inserting clauses in the freight contracts of his ships that payment must be made in American gold or its equivalent. Now let Mr. Sewall down and Mr. Watson step up. The Nebraska cyclone howler must not be tied to a cross of gold.—American Tribune.

In March 1890, when Mr. Harrison took possession of the White House, the interest bearing debt amounted to \$84,106,220, and there was \$200,404 cash in the Treasury. In March 1893, when President Harrison turned over the White House to Mr. Cleveland, he had reduced the interest-bearing debt to \$85,034,200, and he left \$124,128,080 cash in the Treasury. Since then, the interest bearing debt has been increased under Mr. Cleveland over two hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

In making his quotations from the great men of the past, Mr. Bryan is careful to skip Grant, who said in his first message as President: "Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far to strengthen our public credit, which ought to be the best in the world."—Globe Democrat.

Additional Locals.

Messrs McKay and Williams started down the river, trapping, to day, and expect to be gone several weeks.

We were glad to shake hands with Christ Range, who returned from his trip to England last Friday morning, hale and hearty. He reports a very enjoyable time, but says there is no place like home.

LOST.—A medium sized red cow, hipped on right side, born turned in, about 9 years old. Send word or bring cow and get paid to:

J. G. BURTON.

John C. H. Frantz started with his family for Summertown, Tennessee, last Monday. We are sorry to lose a good citizen, but he had concluded that his health would no longer stand the rigors of our winters. The Avalanche will follow him to his new home and wish him success.

J. C. Hanson will be home the last of the week. He reports politics as red hot in Indiana, but that his old regiment had a grand reunion. Mr. Hanson was presented with a fine gold headed cane, by the boys, in appreciation of his services as secretary and later as president of the association.

Mrs. F. Barber, of Center Plains, was in town Tuesday, for family supplies and implement repairs. Frank is too busy to run to town or talk politics. He has in 28 acres of fine looking wheat and 12 of rye, and is improving the fine weather in plowing for spring crops. He is a hustling and successful farmer.

R. B. Taylor, the erratic greenback-populist-free silver orator, of Bay City, addressed a fair sized audience at the Court house, last Friday evening, pleasing the populist portion more than any one else. If this is a campaign of education, Mr. Taylor will make no voters for the ticket for which he talks. His arguments are stale, flat and unprofitable.

About 200 republican men and women took a special train last Friday evening, to attend the republican rally at Frederic. About a hundred torch bearers formed in line, and after a brief parade all assembled at town hall, which was not half large enough for the assemblage, and listened to a stirring address by Hon. Wm. A. Norton, of St. John's. The meeting was presided over by C. F. Kelley, chairman of the township committee, and the music by the Grayling Glee Club was warmly applauded. Frederic will remember the demonstration as the largest ever held there.

Last Saturday evening saw our Court house again crowded, and large numbers who could not gain admission, who went there to listen to Hon. Wm. A. Norton, on the political issues of the day from a republican standpoint. Mr. Norton is an easy, fluent speaker, clean in expression, and sound in argument, replete with telling illustrations, which held the throng in close attention. R. D. Conline, chairman of the county committee, presided, and the Grayling Glee Club furnished the music, which was loudly encored. The meeting was a grand success, and ended in cheers for McKinley, Crump, Pingree and the speaker. There was a fine torchlight procession in advance of the meeting.

Stray Notice.

Estrayed from my premises, a two year old Jersey heifer, black tips to the horns, black tongue, black switch on the tail, and both ears crooked. I will pay for information leading to her recovery.

S. GORTON,
Luzerne, Mich.

How a Deaf and Blind Girl Talks.

The hundreds of personal friends of Helen Keller, the totally blind and totally deaf girl, whose development and whose attainments are nothing short of marvelous, and the tens of thousands who have become interested in her, will be pleased to learn of the remarkable progress she has been making within the last year. Not only does she use her voice constantly in communicating with those about her, but she has reached that stage where those who wish to talk with her speak to her as they would to any one, in full possession of all his senses. Miss Keller no longer uses her fingers to talk to others. She uses them now in conversation simply to listen to others who speak to her. By placing her fingers on the lips and throat of those who are talking to her, she not only almost instantly "hears" words that are difficult to pronounce clearly, but she is also enabled to detect the various shadings of vowel sounds that many persons, even with a keenly developed ear, cannot pronounce after a teacher.—From "Democrats' Magazine for October."

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

SOME OF THE DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN UTTERANCES.

Long Array of Things Omitted from the Democratic Pronouncements—Reserve Military Sentiments—No Declaration of Foreign Policy.

We have received

A Complete Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

* Consisting of *

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps &c.,

Which we will sell at astonishingly low prices.

No Shoddy, all honest goods.

It will be to your interest to call and examine our complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours for Bargains

H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

UNHEeded WARNING.

Past Experiences Should Have Taught the People Better.

When the voters in 1892 listened to the siren voices of Democratic orators, promising better times and an enlarged foreign trade from the adoption of "tariff reform" measures, they went against the warnings of history, as well as against the soundest principles of political economy. Experiences under the low tariffs of 1816, 1822 and 1846 were all against them. In reference to the latter President Fillmore, in his message to congress in December, 1851, said:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, had it been from \$65,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

These words were uttered as historical of the effect which the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 by the free trade tariff of 1846 had upon the foreign relations, nothing about the Hawaiian affairs which the present administration so badly managed; nothing in the attempted aggression in Venezuela; nothing about the application of the Monroe doctrine to the affair; nothing about our interests in Nicaragua and the West Indies. The Republican platform, on the other hand, reasserts the Monroe doctrine to its full extent, and reaffirms the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in cases of European encroachment. It gives generous expression of sympathy to the Cubans in their determined contest for liberty, and declares that the United States should use every influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island. It declares that the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and that by the purchase of the Danish islands, we should secure a much needed naval station in the West Indies. Finally, referring to the destruction of American property in Armenia, it declares that, there and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected, at every hazard and at any cost. The one platform, as it is known, of the country's patriotic policy of the present administration, is almost absolutely silent on foreign affairs. The other gives clear enunciation of our claims and demands as a self-respecting power among the nations of the earth.

The Republican platform also declares in favor of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, for the continued enlargement of our navy, and for a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses; for a free and unrestricted ballot for every American citizen with a fair count of the ballots thus cast; favors a national board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce; favors an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and denounces the univilized and barbarous practice of lynching.

Upon all these questions of internal administration the Democratic platform is entirely silent. That platform is, in fact, so much taken up with the advocacy of a false system of finance and the denunciation of accumulated wealth, that it had little space for declarations in respect to good government, even if the heterogeneous mass that composed the convention had felt any inclination to consider the subject.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Land, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Lips, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Eiles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fourier, druggist.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

EVERY FARMER

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you.
75c and \$1.50 per Sack.

FOR CHICKENS

Try a Packet of

Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL

DAILY (without Sunday).....\$4.00 per year

DAILY (with Sunday).....\$6.00 per year

The Weekly Inter Ocean—\$1.00 per year.

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing

ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

As a Family Paper Is Not Exceeded by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled.

It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.

Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSEN, — Grayling, Michigan

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

— AND THE —

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ONE YEAR, FOR

\$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Geo. L. Alexander was in Mio, on legal business, the first of the week.

Rock bottom prices on hay, grain, feed and flour, at Claggett's.

Barney Parsons spent last Sunday with friends in Bay City.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

T. A. Carney was in Bay City on a business trip, the first of the week.

Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

16 to 1. That is there are 16 Republican steamers in town, and one demopop.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Mrs. J. Staley went to Adrian, to attend the meeting of the chapter of the O. E. S.

Use Swiss Buttermilk Soap, only 10 cents a box, at Claggett's.

The first Bryan steamer in town was displayed over Chris. Hanson's saloon, last week.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buying elsewhere.

Fred F. Hoesli, of Blaine, husked 330 bushels of good corn from 45 acres of ground.

Claggett's importations of new teas are the finest in the city. Call for free samples.

When you are looking for bargains in Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert Kraus.

Joseph M. Jones floats a "Crump" steamer in front of his residence, the first one run up in town.

Garland Ranges and Garland Heaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Flora House, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, on a shopping expedition.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

The K. O. T. M. initiated 9 members last week and have several more in waiting. They are prosperous.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co.'s. Prices guaranteed.

J. Malco of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, happy in the fact of an abundant harvest.

S. H. & Co.'s Butterfly Tea beats them all. You should try a pound.

D. N. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was in town last Friday, on his way home from Saginaw.

You can buy the best 20 cents Coffee on earth, at Claggett's. Also a good Coffee for 20 cents.

Sailing, Hanson and Co. have put a furnace under their store, to add to the comfort of their patrons during the coming winter.

Claggett's Teas and Coffees quiet the nerves, and prevent domestic trouble. Moral: Drink Claggett's Tea's and Coffees.

The "Gold and Silver" Supper at the W. R. C. Hall, last week netted the Ladies about \$20.00 to apply on their church debt.

Upper Crust People use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Claggett's sells it.

A carload of sheep and cattle were shipped from here to the Buffalo market last Saturday. The Wilson tariff is death on the sheep industry.

The Ladies all go to Claggett's for their Corsets, because he has the largest line in the city, and sells the best 50 cents Corset on earth.

H. A. Bauman, of Lewiston, spends his Sundays here with his family, who have been staying till diphtheria is stamped out in their town.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

M. Dyer, of Blaine, from two and one half bushels of seed, raised 14 bushels of fine potatoes. A worth-les country.

A complete line of Staley's Overshirts and Underware just received at S. H. & Co.

MARRIED—Oct. 13th, at the residence of Wm. Woodburn, Bert E. Smith and Lettice Vaughn, Justice Woodburn officiating.

When you need Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Pants, Gloves, Mittens—Hosiery or Underware, go to Claggett's. He can save you money.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan, salary \$780 and expenses. Post on permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

Hon. Chas. S. Hampton, democratic-populist nominee for congress from this district, will make his free silver speech here, the 23d.

Sailing, Hanson & Co. have begun lumbering a 40 million tract of pine south east of Twin Lakes, in Oscoda county. They have a railroad run from the M. C.

Nels Persons fell from a high tramway at the mill, Tuesday, bruising his face badly, and spraining his wrist, so he will be disabled for a time.

A striking feature in the Frederic parade, last Friday evening, was the tall form of Chief Shoppenagon in full panoply of feathers, etc., as the leader of the procession.

That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's, is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

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OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, is so thoroughly known as to need no introduction at our hands. He is a pioneer farmer of this county, one who has made that business a success, as his fine crops, stock and improvements will testify to any one who will call at his home and enjoy the hospitality ever freely given. He enlisted when a mere boy in Co. K, 11th N. J. Inf., and served to the close of the war, bearing a most excellent record. He was a charter member of Marvin Post G. A. R., and is always recognized as a patriotic citizen. A fine scholar, of pleasing address, of unblemished integrity, and regarded most highly where he is most intimately known. He has served his township repeatedly as Clerk and Supervisor, and for years has been one of the County Superintendents to the Poor. His official life has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and we are sure that no mistake will be made in electing him to the honorable position for which he has been nominated by the

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BOW HE MAKES MONEY

BONDS ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM NEVER REDEEMED.

Profit on Undeclared Notes and Certificates—Enormous Money Orders, Stamps and Bills Which Are Lost.

Sources of Income.

Washington correspondence: Uncle Sam owns millions of dollars which he will never pay. Still, his credit is good. He has not refused to pay the millions which are over due. If you could present his I. O. U.'s at the Treasury Department tomorrow, he would pay you very promptly the \$1,000,000 which he owes to the people who bought bonds now.

Money in Currency.

The official budget of the Government on bonds is very small compared with the profit on undeclared currency. Of course, no one will ever know just what amount of currency has been destroyed, but the treasury experts made an estimate for the benefit of Congress in the last administration, and expressed the belief that about \$12,500,000 profit had accrued to the Government up to Jan. 1, 1891, from United States notes, gold and silver certificates and national bank notes which would not be presented for redemption.



of Texas indemnity stock, who considered himself very poor, collected from the Government on them many thousand dollars. There is still \$20,000 worth of the Texas indemnity stock outstanding. None was presented to the treasury last year or the year before. None of the very old bonds came in last year, and of the debt prior to the 1847 loan none has come in since 1860, though there is \$151,745.26 outstanding. No one will ever call for this amount, and it can be figured as part of Uncle Sam's bond profits.

Of the loan of 1847, \$47,900 has been redeemed since 1860, and there is only \$950 outstanding. Of the loan of 1833 there is only \$2,000 outstanding. The Government did not do any heavy borrowing

until the civil war, and its first big loan came with what is known as the "20s of 1862." There were \$301,000,000 of these issued, bearing 6 per cent interest. It was not until Dec. 1, 1871, that the Government felt like beginning to pay its war debts. On that date it called in \$9,959,300 worth of the 5-20s of 1862, and most of these were presented at the time named in the call. But a great many thousand dollars' worth of them were held for many years, drawing no interest; and to-day there is outstanding \$18,500 worth of the bonds called in.

UNCLE SAM'S PROFIT ON UNREDEEMED NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

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Profit on Money Orders.

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JOYS OF MATERNITY.

VIGOROUS MOTHERS AND STURDY CHILDREN ADMIRE.

Why so Many Women Are Childless—A Problem That Has Puzzled Physicians for Centuries.

Reproduction is a law of nature, and no picture of joy and happiness can equal that of the vigorous mother and her sturdy child.

Nature makes but few mistakes, and every thoughtful person must admit that a cause exists, why so many women are childless.

The subject baffles the theories of physicians. Such cases are curable nine times out of ten, as evidenced by thousands of letters on file at Mrs. Pinkham's office.

Many a darling baby owes its existence to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the Vegetable Compound. This is not to be wondered at when such testimony as the following explains itself:

I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little baby four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

I have spent \$200.00 for doctor's bills without obtaining any relief. For my cure I only spent \$5.00.

I had been a victim of female troubles in their worst form; suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, back-ache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria and heart trouble, fainting spells, and leucorrhea. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of

a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"—Mrs. G. C. KIRCHNER, 872 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper effort, the efforts of physicians are rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constituted condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. The beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important in order to get its beneficial effects to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable dealers.

In the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest, and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

This bottle with a ten cent box of

CASCARETS,

CANDY GATHARTIC,

the ideal laxative and astringent compound, sent FREE

on receipt of five 2-cent

stamps. Address: C. A. MILLER, C. A. MILLER & CO., Chicago, Ill., New York.

Dr. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTIONS

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for INVENTOR'S Guide on How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D.C.

PENSON'S PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, D. C. Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office.

3 yrs. in last, 15 adjudicating claims, atty.

KODER'S PASTILLES.

Dr. KODER, St. Louis & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It

will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair.

It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied

the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it.

Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth.

There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

AMATEUR SURGERY.

Hints as to the Care of Cyclists Who Meet with Injury.

It seldom happens when a bicyclist is thrown from his wheel or receives injuries by other means, that a surgeon can be had on call. It is, therefore, necessary that they should understand how to treat wounds which they or their companions receive. The up-to-date wheelmen are taking time by the forelock—and ascertaining what measures should be taken to afford themselves temporary relief in case of injury on the road. Even a few minutes' delay when an artery has been severed may mean the death of the rider. The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, with headquarters in New York and branches in other cities, is turning its attention especially to instructing bicyclists in helping themselves or their fellow wheelmen in case of accident. Lectures will be given in the fall before cycling clubs, in which all forms of road injuries will be dealt with.

Here is a list of the most common accidents and brief instructions for immediate assistance. If carefully studied and promptly applied they may

be of service. Many a darling baby owes its existence to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the Vegetable Compound. This is not to be wondered at when such testimony as the following explains itself:

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A BICYCLE REPAIRS.

be the means of saving many lives as well as of relieving much unnecessary agony.

Contusions are the simplest wounds made by falls and are usually disregarded by hasty wheelmen. The remedy is to bathe as soon as possible in alcohol and water, Pond's extract or laudanum. Anything containing alcohol will act efficaciously. The simplest falls are usually from inexperienced riding or from slipping on wet pavements.

Shock is a condition so common and so dangerous that its remedy must be kept constantly in mind. The action of the heart has been interfered with through the nerve centers and unless promptly attended, to may produce grave consequences. The treatment consists in applying heat to the body as quickly as possible. Stimulants should be given in small quantities except in cases of injury to the head, when heat alone should be resorted to. The nearest house should be called on for hot towels. Sudden collisions between two wheels or between a wheel and some other object will nearly always produce some degree of shock.

Broken ribs are almost the inevitable outcome where several riders, going at the top of their speed, fall one on top of the other. If, in this accident, the sufferer groans continually and has much difficulty in breathing, perhaps spitting a little blood at intervals, there is nothing to do but moisten his lips with liquor and carry him as gently as possible to the nearest hospital.

For simple fracture, where the bone is broken but does not protrude, there is no need to hurry. Give the patient a little stimulant and handle as little as possible until the surgeon arrives. For fracture of the collar-bone, lay the patient flat on his back, and keep him practically quiet; but if it is absolutely necessary to move him before the bone is set do not forget to put a large pad in the armpit and bind the arm to the side with the hand and forearm across the chest.

A broken arm or leg can readily be seen if it is a compound fracture. In this case little can be done but protect the wound from dirt and treat the patient the same as from shock, unless there is bleeding, when it should be treated as any other hemorrhage.

Dislocations should be kept wet in cool water until medical aid arrives.

Sprains, which are especially common for beginners, should be bathed in hot water if possible and kept perfectly quiet until bandaged. Cold water will also give relief.

CURRENT CONDENSATIONS.

The German parliament house was built with the money extorted from France after the war of 1871.

Nearly one-tenth of the deaths in Jalapa are from pneumonia. In Bombay the deaths from the same disease are in the ratio of only twenty-six in 10,000.

It costs Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottoms of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it, and this has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

The most expensive thermometer in the world is in use at Johns Hopkins University. It is an absolutely correct instrument, with graduations on the glass so fine that it is necessary to use a microscope to read them. It is valued at \$10,000.

This bottle with a ten cent box of

CASCARETS,

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KODER'S PASTILLES.

Dr. KODER, St. Louis & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

How to Hitch a Horse.

To hitch a horse to a shod post or tree without the rope slipping down or untwisting is shown in the illustration.

The end is turned round "tulip style," forming a small circle, carried round the post, retwisted above the rope, passed round the post again, pulled over the last turn of the rope and through the first circular turn made by a coming out at b.

Quick Maturing.

There is less demand every year for the extra large over-fattened hogs that have taken two years to reach maturity.

What is wanted for profitable feeding is a thrifty pig that in six or seven or eight months' growth will average a pound of pork per day. This can usually be made at a profit. The

farmer or gardener who has

permitted one weed to mature has lost

deliberately provided himself with the

work of killing many weeds next year.

Some farmers do not make farming

pay, others manage to get along fairly

well, and some are making money.

That is the sum of the situation, and it

is about the same in every other busi-

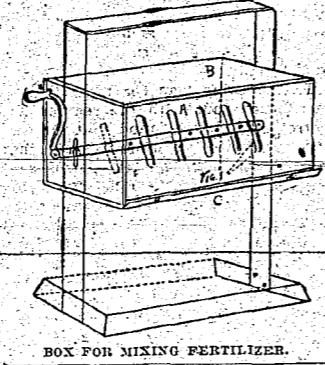
ness.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.



Mixing Fertilizers.

Here is a plan of a mixing box for mixing home-made fertilizer, as illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. The box should be made stationary to a centerpiece so that it will revolve with a crank. Fig. 1 shows wooden pins



BOX FOR MIXING FERTILIZER.

running through centerpiece, necessary for good work. C, lid for opening and closing box. A should be turned to B for filling, and as shown for contents to be removed. The box should also be large enough to hold 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer, or about two-thirds full for satisfactory work.

Turnips Among Corn.

Turnips will not bear frost without injury, but it is the belief of many farmers that their quality is improved after the first frost. Certainly when they are grown among corn they make a large part of their growth after the corn is cut. This is commonly thought to be owing to the root crop being cut from under the shade of the corn. This may be one reason, but another doubtless is that as soon as the corn is cut its roots cease to draw upon soil fertility. As the soil is warm and fermentation constantly goes on, nitrogenous plant food is constantly being liberated. This is still more so after a frost hard enough to kill most of the weeds, but not severe enough to affect the turnips.

There is often a growing season of five or six weeks after the first frost, and in this time the turnips will often double the growth they had made before the frost.

Simple Framing of Buildings.

There has been a wonderful change

in recent years in the manner of framing buildings, reducing the size of timbers used and doing much less cutting of mortises and tenons. But there are still other changes in the direction of simplicity that are not commonly known. One of these is shown in the accompanying sketch, which very near-

ly explains itself. Instead of a heavy sill, a two-inch plank is laid upon the stone foundation, bedded into the cement. Upon this are laid the planks that are to support the floors.

These are spiked to the sill plank.

The same plan of spiking the frame can be carried out in the upper portion of the building. In this way all the framing is made of plank, and no mortising or tenoning is required. This plan is highly useful for small buildings, while there are plans to use a somewhat similar construction in the framing of barns.

AN INEXPENSIVE HOUSE FRAME.

A broken arm or leg can readily be seen if it is a compound fracture. In this case little can be done but protect the wound from dirt and treat the patient the same as from shock, unless there is bleeding, when it should be treated as any other hemorrhage.

Dislocations should be kept wet in cool water until medical aid arrives.

Sprains, which are especially common for beginners, should be bathed in hot water if possible and kept perfectly quiet until bandaged. Cold water will

also give relief.

Current Condensations.

The German parliament house was built with the money extorted from France after the war of 1871.

Nearly one-tenth of the deaths in Jalapa are from pneumonia. In Bombay the deaths from the same disease are in the ratio of only twenty-six in 10,000.

It costs Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottoms of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it, and this has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

The most expensive thermometer in the world is in use at Johns Hopkins University. It is an absolutely correct instrument, with graduations on the glass so fine that it is necessary to use a microscope to read them. It is valued at \$10,000.

This bottle with a ten cent box of

CASCARETS,

CANDY GATHARTIC,

the ideal laxative and astringent compound, sent FREE

on receipt of five 2-cent

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RING THE BELLS!

When the dust clouds hide the mountain,
And blind you on the plain,
Just pause at some sweet fountain
And ring the bells for rain!
And ring the bells
In fields and dells—
And ring the bells for rain!

When the broad, dry fields are blushing
And the blossoms are summer-balm;
And the hills long for drinking,
Just ring the bells—
In fields and dells—
Just ring the bells for rain!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

"Yes, mother, he will come," and the girl turned her drawn and anxious young face toward the cottage door, just as if her blind mother could see the action.

It is probable that the old woman divined the longing glance from the change in the girl's tone, for she, too, half turned toward the door. It was a habit these two women had acquired.

They constantly looked toward the door for the arrival of one who never came through the long summer days, though the quiet winter evenings; moreover, they rarely spoke of other things; this arrival was the topic of their lives.

And now the old woman's life was drawing to a close, as some lives do, without its object. She herself felt it, and her daughter knew it.

There was in both of them a subtle sense of clinging. It was hard to die without touching the reward of a woman's patience. It was cruel to deprive the girl of this burden, for in most burdens there is a safeguard, in all a duty, and in some the greatest happiness allotted to human existence.

It was no new thing, this waiting for the prodigal son; the girl had grown up to it, for she would not know her brother should she meet him in the street. Since sight had left the old mother's eyes she had fed her heart upon this hope.

He had left them eighteen years before in a fit of passionate resentment against his father, whose only fault had been too great an indulgence for the son of his old age. Nothing had been too good for dear Stephen;—hardly anything had been good enough.

Educated as a charity school himself, the simple old clergyman held the mistaken view that no man can be educated above his station.

Stephen Leach's father, having risen by the force of his own will and the capabilities of his own mind from the people to the Church, held, as such men do, that he had only to give his son a good education to insure his career in life.

So, everything—evidently to the old parson's sense of right and wrong—was sacrificed to the education of Stephen Leach at public school and university.

Here he met and selected for his friends youths whose futures were insured, and who were only passing through the formula of an education so that no one could say that they were unfit for the snug government appointment, living on inheritance of a more substantial sort that might be waiting for them. Stephen acquired their ways of life without possessing their advantages, and the consequence was something very nearly approaching ruin for the little country rector.

Stephen Leach had expensive tastes, and he unscrupulously traded on his father's ignorance. He was good-looking, and had a certain brilliancy of manner which "goes down" well at the "varsity." Everything was against him, and at last the end came. At last the rector's eyes were opened, and when a narrow-minded man's eyes are once opened he usually becomes stony at heart.

Stephen Leach left England, and before he landed in America his father had departed on a longer journey. The ne'er-do-well had the good grace to send back the little sums of money saved by his mother in her widowhood, and gradually his letters ceased. It was known that he was in Chile, and there was war going on there, and yet the good old lady's faith never wavered.

"He will come, Joyce," she would say, "he will surely come."

And somehow it came to be an understood thing that he was to come in the afternoon when they were all ready for him—when Joyce had clad her pretty young form in a dark dress, and when the old lady was up and seated in her chair by the fire in winter, by the door in summer. They had never imagined his arrival at another time. It would not be quite the same should he make a mistake and come in the morning, before Joyce had got the house put right.

Yet he never came. A greater infirmity came instead, and at last Joyce suggested that the mother should not get up in bad weather. They both knew what this meant, but the episode passed as others do, and Mrs. Leach was befriendred. Still she said:

"He will come, Joyce! He will surely come!"

And the girl would go to the window and draw aside the curtains, looking down the quiet country road toward the village.

"Yes, mother, he will come," was her usual answer; and one day she gave a little exclamation of surprise and almost of fear.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "there is someone coming along the road."

The old lady was already sitting up in bed, staring with her sightless eyes toward the window.

Thus they waited. The man stopped opposite the cottage, and the two women heard the latch of the gate. Then Joyce, turning, saw that her mother had fainted. But it was only momentary. By the time she reached the bed her mother had recovered consciousness.

"Go," said the old lady, breathlessly, "go let him in yourself."

Down stairs, on the doorstep, the girl found a tall man of thirty or thereabouts with a browner face than English suns can account for. He looked down into her eager eyes with a strange questioning wonder.

"Am I too late?" he asked in a voice which almost seemed to indicate a hope that it might be so.

"No, Stephen," she answered. "But

mother cannot live much longer. You are just in time."

The young man made a hesitating little movement with his right hand and shuffled unsteadily on the clean stone step. He was an actor called suddenly upon the stage, having no knowledge of his part. The return of this prodigal was not a dramatic success. No one seemed desirous of learning whether he had lived upon husks or otherwise and with whom he had eaten. The quiet dignity of the girl, who had remained behind to do all the work and bear all the burden, seemed, in some subtle manner to deprive him of any romance that might have attached itself to him. She ignored his half-preserved hand, and, turning into the little passage, led the way upstairs.

Stephen Leach followed her. He was rather large for the house, and, as for the stairs; moreover, he had a certain prettiness of walk, such as is acquired by men living constantly in the open. There was a vaguely painted look in his blue eyes, as if they had suddenly been opened to his own shortcomings. His attitude toward Joyce was distinctly apologetic.

When he followed the girl across the threshold of their mother's bedroom the old lady was sitting up in bed, holding out trembling arms toward the door.

Here Stephen Leach seemed to know better what to do. He held his mother in his arms while she sobbed and murmured over her joy. He had no words, but his arms meant more than his lips could ever have told.

It would seem that the best part of happiness is the sharing of it with someone else.

"Joyce," was the first distinct word the old lady spoke. "Joyce, he has come at last. He has come! Come here, dear. Kiss your brother. This is my first born, my little Steve."

The young man had sunk upon his knees at the bedside, probably because it was the most convenient position. He did not second his mother's proposal with much enthusiasm. Altogether he did not seem to have discovered much sympathy with his sister, whom he had left in her cradle.

Joyce came forward and leaned over the bed to kiss her brother while the old lady's hands joined theirs. Just as her fresh young lips came within reach he turned his face aside, so that the kiss fell on barren ground on his tanned cheek.

"Joyce," continued the old lady, reverently, "I am not afraid to die now, for Stephen is here. Your brother will take care of you, dear, when I am gone."

It was strange that Stephen had not spoken yet; and it was perhaps just as well, because there are occasions in life when men do wisely to keep silent.

"He is strong," the proud mother went on. "I can feel it. His hands are large and steady and quiet, and his arms are big and very hard."

The young man knelt upright and submitted gravely to this maternal scrutiny.

"Yes," she said, "I knew he would grow to be a big man. His little fingers were so strong—he hurt me sometimes. What a great mustache! I knew you had been a soldier. And the skin of your face is brown and a little rough. What is this? what is this, Stephen dear? Is this a wound?"

"Yes," answered the Prodigal, speaking for the first time. "That is a sword cut. I got that in the last war. I was a colonel in the Chilean army, or was before I resigned."

The old lady's sightless eyes were fixed on his face as if listening for the echo of another voice in his deep, quiet tones.

"Your voice is deeper than your father's ever was," she said, and all the while her trembling fingers moved lovingly over his face, touching the deep cut from cheekbone to jaw with soft inquiry. "This must have been very near your eye, Stephen. Promise me, dear, no more soldiering!"

"I promise that," he replied; without raising his eyes.

Such was the home-coming of the Prodigal. After all, he arrived at the right moment in the afternoon, when the house was ready. It sometimes does happen in real life, and not only in books. There is a great deal that might be altered in this world, but, sometimes, by a mere chance, things come about rightly. And yet, there was something wrong, something subtle, which the dying woman's duller senses failed to detect. Her son, her Stephen was quiet, and had not much to say for himself. He apparently had the habit of taking things as they came. There was no enthusiasm, but rather a restraint in his manner, more especially toward Joyce.

"I still think," he said gravely, "that it was the best thing to do."

Joyce made no answer. The tears stood in her eyes. There was something very pathetic in the distress of this strong man, facing, as it were, an emergency of which he felt the delicacy to be beyond his cleverness to handle.

"Last night I made all the necessary arrangements for your future—just as Stephen would have made them—as a brother might have done. I . . . He and I were brother officers in a very wild army. Your brother was not a good man. None of us were."

His hand was on the door.

"He asked me to come and tell you," he added. "I shall go back now."

They stood thus, he watching her face with his honest, soft blue eyes, she failing to meet his glance.

"May I come back again?" he asked suddenly.

She gave a little gasp, but made no answer.

"I will come back in six months," he announced quietly, and then he closed the door behind him.—Henry Seton Merriman in *The Cornhill*.

door. "It would not do for your sister to be alone; this may go on for a couple of days."

It did not go on for a couple of days, but Mrs. Leach lived through that night in the same semi-conscious state. The two watchers sat in her room until supper-time, when they left their mother in charge of a hired nurse, whose services Joyce had been forced to seek.

After supper Stephen Leach seemed at last to find his tongue, and he talked in his quiet, almost gentle voice, such as some big men possess, not about himself or his past; but about Joyce and the future. In a deliberate, businesslike way he proceeded to investigate the affairs of the dying woman and the prospects of her daughter; in a word, he asserted his authority as a brother, and Joyce was relieved and happy to obey him.

It is not in times of gaiety that friendships are formed, but in sorrow or suspense. During that long evening this brother and sister suddenly became intimate; more so than months of prosperous intercourse could have made them. At 10 o'clock Stephen quietly insisted that Joyce should go to bed while he lay down, all dressed, on the sofa in the dining-room.

"I shall sleep perfectly; it is not the first time I have slept in my clothes," he said simply.

They went upstairs together and told the nurse of this arrangement. Joyce remained for some moments by the bedside, watching her mother's peaceful sleep, and when she turned she found that Stephen had quietly slipped away. Wondering vaguely whether he had intentionally solved her difficulty as to the fraternal good-night, she went to her own room.

The next morning Mrs. Leach was fully conscious and appeared to be stronger; nevertheless, she knew that the end was near. She called her two children to her bedside, and, turning her blind eyes toward them, spoke in broken sentences:

"I am ready now—I am ready," she said. "Dears, I am going to your father—and . . . I thank God, I can tell him that I have left you together."

The duck is just an ordinary appearing, white, quacking bird, such as everybody is familiar with, and yet it stands alone in duckdom as a unique specimen. The queer thing about this particular duck is that it has a trick of laying two eggs at one time; in other words, an egg within an egg.

As a rule the shell of the outside egg measures about nine inches around, while the inside egg measures about four inches. The outside egg is just like the one inside, with the exception that the yoke or yellow part is slightly flattened out from being pressed against the shell of the inner egg.

Sometimes this freaky creature will lay two double eggs, each one weighing from a quarter to half a pound, and measuring from eight to ten inches around the outside. Mr. Wilkinson is very proud of his pet, and says that he will never part with the downy creature as long as he has money enough left to buy feed for his talented bird. No one has ever known any kind of a fowl to do the wonders that this duck performs regularly, and though several people have offered large sums for the freak, Mr. Wilkinson steadfastly refuses to sell her.

"Ah!" she sighed. "How I wish I could see you—just once before I die." Joyce, she added, suddenly turning to her daughter, who stood at the other side of the bed, "tell me what he is like. But I know . . . I know—I feel it. Listen! He is tall and spare, like his father! His hair is black, like his father's—it was black before we went away. His eyes, I know, are dark—almost dark. He is pale—like a Spaniard!"

Joyce looked across the bed with slow horror dawning in her face, looking into a pair of blue eyes beneath hairy hair, cut short, as a soldier's hair should be. She looked upon a man, big, broad, fair—English from crown to toe—and the quiet composure of his lips and eyes made her say:

"Yes, mother, yes."

For some moments there was silence. Joyce stood pale and breathless, wondering what this might mean. Then the dying woman spoke again.

"Kiss me," she said. "I . . . am going. Stephen first—my first born! And now Joyce . . . and now kiss each other—across the bed! I want to hear . . . I want . . . to tell . . . your father."

With a last effort she raised her hands, seeking their heads. At first Joyce hesitated, then she leant forward, and the old woman's chilled fingers pressed their lips together. That was the end.

Half an hour afterward Joyce and the man stood facing each other in the little dining-room. He began his explanation at once.

"There!" Benny said. "There he is! Then the black bird came in and hopped over the bureau to the head-board, and said: "How are you?"

"I'm very sick, Mr. Crow," said Benny. Then the bird cried out: "Oh! Oh! Good-bye!"

"I never could have believed that if I had not seen and heard it myself," said Benny's mother.

And the little wailer-girl—who had brought up a bowl of gruel for Benny—was so frightened that she spilled half of it on the table and ran out of the room, crying that she was sure Master Benny was going to die, for a bird had come in at his bedroom window and bid him good-bye.

Benny's mother told him that she thought he must have dreamed that; but Benny could not be convinced, and a few weeks later, when Benny was quite ill with fever and she was nursing him, she was astonished by seeing one of the crows on the window-sill.

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"I will come back in six months," he announced quietly, and then he closed the door behind him.—Henry Seton Merriman in *The Cornhill*.

Green Trees.

Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor of *Lloyd's* Newspaper and of the *London Chronicle*, has bought one hundred square miles of Norwegian forest to make wood pulp for his paper.

The last black walnut logs in Shelby County, Kentucky, were recently hauled to Shelbyville to be shipped direct to London, England.

An apple tree in Elwood, Ind., recently attracted much attention by bearing ripe apples, young green apples and blooms for a third crop, all at once.

It is said that there are in the everglades of Florida, many splendid royal palms, which are reasonably free from infestation because of the protection which nature has given them in the impenetrable swamps.

The doctor knew something of the history of the small family thus momentarily united, and he had always feared that if Stephen had arrived just in time, he would only kill his mother. This, indeed, seemed to be the result about to follow.

Presently the doctor took his leave. He was a young man engaged in getting together a good practice, and in his own interest he had been forced to give up waiting for his patients to finish dying.

"I am glad you are here," he said to Stephen, who accompanied him to the

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Sweet Mary started out for church All on a Sunday morning, With flowered gown, And bonnet white, Sweet eyes cast down But face so bright, For over and above it all She held her first new parasol.

Sweet Mary lied her home from church All on a Sunday morning; But pride was gone, Our little maid Was so forlorn, For o'er her head Fa'down the long and crowded aisle, She'd her parasol the while.

DANCING LIZARD.

One of the interesting little animals that live in far-away Australia is the dancing lizard, known scientifically as the *chlamydosaurus kingi*. This queer reptile is about three feet in length and wears a collar of bright red, yellow and blue mixture.

He gets his name from the collar and is called the frilled lizard. It is not a bit pretty, and has a way of jumping around